THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1794. [N° 1671.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

[*M. BRISSOT.*

So well known and respected in the United States, and until lately so highly celebrated in France, an enlightened world will not suddenly forget, notwithstanding he has expired on the scaffold. Perhaps when the fervid enthusiasm which animates, and in several instances, misleads his late fellow citizens shall subside, and the calm of reason permit the voice of impartial justice to be heard, his fame may be rescued from the obloquy which at present surrounds it. Whatever may be its fate, the following, as his last work, will be gratifying to the public.]

Massachusetts Centinel.

BRISSOT's Reflections in Confinement.

EVERY moment of life should be improved, for the benefit of ourselves or of others; my furious enemies have cast me into prison; here I propose to give myself up to meditation, to retrace the past, and to commit to writing my ideas on what has happened, and on what futurity has in store for us. I shall deliver my sentiments, as if I had no part in the present scene; as a man who knows his faults, and who dares to acknowlege them.

The solitude of a person, affords the soul that calm, which is necessary to write the truth. In this solitude I am in the presence of two witnesses, but little attended to in the tumultous bustle of the world; I am in the presence of my conscience and of my God.

I pity those unhappy prisoners who carry with them a conscience loaded with crimes; every minute must be to them an hell, they must dread their trial as they would a massacre. For my part I have no fear of this kind.—When free I always regarded a prison with horror; I am now a prisoner, and this horror has disappeared, for I am resigned to whatever may happen. Our lives must have an end, I shall not be taken at unawares, I am prepared.

He that is not wearied with his own company in the solitude of opinion, certainly stands well with himself.

To be well with ones self, is to possess a good conscience.

Conscience is a faithful mirror, ugly figures are not fond of consulting their mirrors.

To be exempt from hatred, jealousy and revenge, is a sure proof of our superiority over human nature.

The man, who in every action steadily pursues the public good, never stops to revenge himself on his wicked persecutor, and regards with pleasure a man of superior talents, who distances him in the same course.

The magnitude of those evils which afflict mankind, is owing more to imagination than reality.

We judge of misfortune by the privation of present enjoyments, and by the inconveniences we entue, the philosophic mind quickly forgets the first, and accommodates itself to the last.

Resign thyself, and learn to suffer. These few words comprise the most important knowledge, and the whole happiness of man.

I always had a good opinion of the man who could sleep soundly in prison for six or seven hours, undisturbed sleep arises from a good conscience and a state of resignation.

European Intelligence.

STARSBOURG, Dec. 20.

THE commissioners of the National Convention with the army of the Rhine and Moselle, having learned that Citizen Eulogius Schneider, a constitutional priest, Public Accuser before the Revolutionary Tribunal, had taken the liberty to enter the city with amazing pomp, drawn in a carriage by 6 horses, and accompanied by guards with drawn swords, have condemned the said Schneider to be exposed to-morrow, from ten o'clock in the morning till two o'clock in the afternoon, on the Scaffold of the Guillotine, to expiate the insults by him offered to Republican Manners; then to be conducted to Paris, Brigade by Brigade, to give an account of his conduct to the Committee of Public Welfare.

UPPER RHINE, December 20.

The following are the principal excesses, which the French troops have committed in the territory of the Prince of Nassau Saakbruck.

They plundered the Prince's palaces and pleasure castles of Saabruck, Ottweiler, and Neunkirchen, of every article of furniture; took off the deals of the floors, and even all the lead and iron.

After this, all those edifices were burnt, with the records of the Principality, and all other papers belonging to the Public Administration.

All the stores of money, fruits, forage, wood, coals, &c. were carried off, so that the Prince, who had neglected to secure any part of his property, is left absolutely destitute.

PARIS, Dec. 14.

All the officers and crew of the ship l'Apollo, sent from Toulon to Rochefort, by permission of Lord Hood have been accused of an intention to corrupt the public mind, and delivered up to the revolutionary tribunal established at the place.

The act of accusation passed against them contained the following charges.

"That it is proved by the diaries kept by the prisoner, that they call the most distinguished patriots, anarchists, ruffians, hangmen, cutthroats, worthy children of Marat; that they strained every nerve to dissolve the popular society; that they trod the national badge under foot, hoisted a white cockade, cried VIVE LOUIS XVII, and dated their writings in the first year of his reign; that it had been in their power to save the French squadron, and that they preferred to deliver it up to the English; that they reiterately refused to quit the harbour and engage the hostile squadron, by which Toulon would have been saved; that they furnished detachments to fight against Carteaux; that they received and distributed among the crews considerable sums to corrupt them; that they corresponded with the Emigrants; that they contributed to the infamous arrest of the representatives Bayle and Beauvais; finally, that they demanded certificates, attesting their good conduct of the traitors of Toulon.

They were all found guilty, and suffered death by the guillotine.

We have to combat two great evils, the want of materials to manufacture different articles of cloathing, and a scarcity of corn. The want of shoes is particularly felt by the armies. The decree of November 14, which ordered all the shoemakers of the Republic to furnish five pairs per week, remains unexecuted; but this negligence is now made up for by a decree which requires from Dec. 21, to March 10, all shoemakers to be employed exclusively in making shoes for the military in actual service. As it is feared that the soldiers may sell them for bread, they must be squared at the end, and all but soldiers are forbidden to wear shoes of this form, under pain of punishment, as being considered to have bought them from the defenders of the Republic."

The revolutionary tribunal has just condemned to death the following persons. Anthony Machi, grocer, and James Louis Tonnelier, mercer, both commissioners of equipment; and Bernard Lemonier and John Baptist Giblin, taylors;—all convicted of dilapidation of the funds of the Republic by fraudulent purchases.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

To the National Agents of the Districts.

The National Convention, by its decrees of December 4, suppresses Procurators-Syndic of districts, those of the commonalties, and their substitutes.

In closing the career which they run, the Convention opens to them a new one, more essentially useful, greater, and into which they will doubtless be eager to launch.

A rapid mode is decreed for the execution of the laws. The authorities, better ballanced between them are revitted closer, and are suspended in one center of unity, instead of being insulted. Centinels posted at certain distances, follow, warn and watch, that the laws which are the soul of the social body, and similar to those spirits which circulate with celerity in all its veins, may in an instant reach the extremities of the body from the heart.

The right of requiring, of pursuing the execution of the laws, of denouncing neglect and infringements, will belong to national agents.

The right and title is provisionally accorded to the Procurators-Syndic of districts.

There is another step wanted to obtain it—your names ought to be put into the crucible of purification, and to come forth without a blemish.

The incorruptible Patriot sees with pleasure the eye of his fellow-citizens fixed upon him; he is the first to demand the attest from which will spring a consolidated sentiment of esteem and confidence for the irreproachable citizen. Those choices which pass the crucible of opinion ought to be confirmed by the Convention, and receive, as it were the sanction of the people.

The importance and measure of the examination is drawn from the importance and the measure of those functions.

You whom a choice, the more honorable as it is difficult, shall have called to that office, enter fully into its spirit.

Only feel your existence by that of the law: let this habitual care be your thought every moment; let it be your life.

You have an open account with your country.

Remember that this record will be in some measure the witness and judge of your zeal.

Remember, while watching, that other eyes are open; remember that if your's is closed for an instant, the punishment called forth by you upon the guilty, will reach and strike you; the axe of the law now hovers over the head of the judges; all bend to the law; incorruptible virtue alone stands upright.

If the wicked man does not know the untarnishible consolatory charms attached to the practice of duties, the virtuous man does not conceive the terror which follows their infringement. The world, in which crimes and sorrows struggle between them, and cross each other, is foreign to him; he only dwells in his own conscience; he rises like those trees which cast their shade over the grave.

The sum of the execution of the law is left at last to responsible depositaries. Let them tremble if they prove unfaithful; but let them also not forget under what æra they began their important mission.

This is the reward of the purification of virtue and civism. Their safety can only then be troubled when they deviate. Let them march with a firm step, and with a certainty that the country always knows how to reward those who devote themselves to her, and who serve her as true Republicans.

Greeting and Fraternity!

(Signed) Robespierre, Carnot,
C. A. Prieur, B. Barrere,
R. Lindet Couthon.
Billaud Varennes,

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

Wednesday, January 8.

From Lacoste and Baudot, Representatives of the people with the army of the Rhine and the Moselle.

Strasburg, Jan. 3.

"We have been at Spires Colleagues, as we announced in our last. The enemy fly with such rapidity, that it is impossible to overtake them; but if the men escaped, their magazines remains. The Canons of Spires have left above 100,000 pitchers of wine in their cellars and their granary was stocked in adequate proportion. The Bishop's house was full of forage, brandy and all kinds of eatables. The most speedy measures were taken to convey all those provisions to Landau. The metal which served to decorate, or to compose the monuments of the cathedral, were also carried off; the Saints dislodged; 6000 wax tapers unpacked, some cibories, and other instruments of folly melted down, and the bells broke, all to the greatest glory of the Republic.

"The public chests of the city have been delivered up to the Paymaster-General's but they have been visited so often, that there hardly remains any thing in them. The Custom-house, full of all kinds of merchandize, deposited, as it were, in a place of safety, by the French and foreign aristocrates. The prize, worth one million, shall turn to the profit of the defenders of the country. The rich inhabitants of the Palatinate have emigrated: we treat them like the worthless Frenchmen whose example they have imitated. Our troops have advanced as far as Neustadt and Frankenthal.

"The enemy abandoned at Leismersheim 30,000 cwt of forage: at Germersheim 70 tons of flour, 6000 sacks of oats, and 2000 sacks of dried vegetables; at Merchstull, 1200 sacks of oats; at Weissembourg, 15,000 muskets, a great number of sick and dying wounded whom they inhumanly deprived of the small portion of provisions they had distributed among them, to support for a few moments their feeble existence; at Lauterbourg all kinds of ammunition, a great number of muskets and immense magasines of gun powder, and 30,000 blankets: under the glacis of Fourt Louis, 60 waggons with the horses before them. The number of muskets picked up, in all parts, amounts to near 20,000.

"We do not reckon in the enumeration of the prizes the small magasines of private persons, which add however to the great mass. Our chief attention is now turned to fill the magazines of the Republic, at the expence of the enemy. The elements agree with us, in exterminating the traitors; the Rhine has just swallowed 30 emigrants, who fled from Weissembourg, to swell the broken army of Conde.

"The Municipal Officers, and the commander at Landerbourg, dared to demand of us an amnesty for those inhabitants of that city, who followed the infamous Austrians in their flights. We answered by putting them under arrest, and their conduct will be examined in such a manner, as to convince the traitors and cowards, that they have nothing but death to expect from the Republic. Philip Petit, quarter-master of the Hussars of Liberty, who killed an emigrant priest, sends you the money, and the chalice of that villain, to have others killed by them. On all the roads we find the brains of emigrants, who killed themselves through despair. Vive la Republic.

(Signed) BADOT and LACOSTE.

"P. S. This moment dear colleagues, we receive news of the greatest importance. The famous post of Kaiserslantern is in our power. Vive la Republique!

A citizen arrived from the army of the Moselle, gives farther details respecting the army of the Republic's troops. They climbed up the mountain of Geisberg defended by 27 redoubts. They laid hold of the Austrians, and rolled them down headlong. They seized in less than three quarters of an hour, 34 pieces of cannon, and formed afterwards a square, which presented a formidable front, to 18,000 cavalry, who could not break them.

One of the Secretary's read the following letter:

From Carrier, Representative of the people, with the army of the west.

"Nantz, Jan.

"I am eager to inform you of the capture of the island and commonalty of Noirmoutier by the troops of the Republic. I shall send you the particulars as soon as they shall have reached me.

"I also announce that Charette, who has swelled his horde from Herbiers as far as Machecoult, and had seized this latter post, was driven from it on the second of January by a party of the division of Cherbourg, and above all, by those brave defenders of the Republic denoted by the name of the Regiment of Armagnac, who made between two and three hundred of the Banditti perish in the marshes. Will their prests save them from the death which speedily threatens to overwhelm them?

(Signed) CARRIER."

Mr. BARBER,

In looking over an old Magazine, I came across the following. An ancient Register which may be depended upon, gives us the following very mortifying instance of the brevity of human life of an hundred persons, born at the same time. By giving it a place in your paper, you will oblige at least one

CUSTOMER.

At the end of 6 years there remained only	64
At the end of 16 years - - -	46
At the end of 26 years - - -	26
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Fresh European Intelligence, received by several Veſſels arrived at Philadelphia, and New-York, from London, Glaſgow, &c.

BERLIN, January 19.

Field-Marſhall Mollendorf, appointed to ſucceed the Duke of Brunſwick, will reach the armies on the Rhine in a few days.—He is now in the 69th year of his age, but is as active as any juvenile character, never ſleeping after half paſt five in the morning, after which he generally employs himſelf in dictating to his Secretaries till ten.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Jan. 26.

A deputation of Americans were admitted to the bar, and the orator demanded the pardon of Thomas Paine, that Apoſtle of Liberty, who had been proſcribed in England, and whoſe arreſt was a ſpecies of triumph to all the tyrants on earth. His papers had been examined, and far from finding any dangerous propoſitions, the Committee had traced only the characters of that burning zeal for liberty—of that eloquence of nature and philoſophy—and of thoſe principles of public morality, which had through life procured him the hatred of deſpots, and the love of his fellow-citizens. They demanded, therefore, with confidence, that Thomas Paine ſhould be reſtored to the fraternal embrace of his fellow-citizens; and they offered themſelves for ſureties for his conduct during the ſhort time he ſhould remain in France.

The Preſident after a high compliment to the American people, ſaid, "You demand Thomas Paine—you are anxious to reſtore to your own ſides, the aſſerter of the Rights of Man—We muſt applaud this generous devotion. Thomas Paine was born in England—that was enough to ſubject him to the decree in the firſt inſtance, which our own ſafety demanded by the Revolutionary laws.—The Convention will take into conſideration your demand.

LONDON, February 7.

Wedneſday morning the arrival of the Swallow Packet at Torbay, with the Moſt Noble Marquis Cornwallis, and part of his ſuite on board, was announced at the India-Houſe.

February 13.

PEACE WITH THE FRENCH!!!

Yeſterday in the Houſe of Lords the Marquis of Lanſdowne gave notice, that he ſhould on Friday next bring forward a motion for concluding a ſpeedy, honorable, and advantageous peace with France. He attempted to juſtify his intention, by aſſuring the Houſe, that what he meant to bring forward, was not to alarm the public, or to diſcloſe danger, but merely for the general benefit of the nation!!!

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A number of citizens of Auguſta, in addition to the above Reward, have alſo offered 300 dollars for the apprehenſion of the above mentioned murderer.

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A gentleman who arrived in the Deleware, Capt. Truxton, juſt before the ſhip ſailed, received a letter from his friend a member of the council of Bern from Berne, ſtating the capture of Conde and Valenciennes.—Our informant has ſeen the letter.

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The Miniſter plenepotentiary of the French Republic, has not received any official account of the recapture of Valenciennes. A report of that event was brought by the veſſel arrived at Norfolk, from Rochfort—the printed accounts from France, by this veſſel, are to the 11th of February, at which time, General Jourdan was preparing to make an aſſault on Prince Saxe Cobourg, with an army of 150,000 men.

The deſpatches committed to the care of Captain Truxton, by Mr. Pinkney, our Miniſter at the Court of London, were delivered at the office of the Secretary of State laſt evening.

April 23.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Monday laſt the Houſe agreed to the following reſolution:

Whereas the injuries which have been ſuffered, and may be ſuffered by the United States, for violations committed by Great Britain on their neutral rights and commercial intereſts, as well as from her failure to execute the 7th article of the treaty of peace, render it expedient for the intereſts of the United States, that the commercial intercourſe between the two countries ſhould *not be continued to be carried on in the extent at preſent allowed.*

Reſolved, That from and after the 1ſt day of Nov. next, all commercial intercourſe between the citizens of the United States, and the ſubjects of the King of Great-Britain, or the citizens or ſubjects of any other nation, ſo far as the ſame reſpects articles of the growth or manufacture of Great-Britain, or Ireland, ſhall be prohibited.

AYES—Armſtrong, Bailey, Baldwin, Beaty, Blunt, Carnes, Chriſtie, Claybourne, Clark, Coles, Dawſon, Deatbourne, Dent, Findley, Fitzſimons, Giles, Gilleſpie, Gilman, Greenup, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Hancock, Harriſon, Hartley, Heath, Hunter, Irwin, Locke, Lyman, Macon, Madiſon, M'Dowell, Mebane, Montgomery, Moore, Murray, Nevil, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Pickens, Preſton, Rutherford, Scott, Sherbourne, Smilie, Iſrael Smith, S. Smith, Sprigg, Tredwell, Venable, Walker, Williams, Winn, and Winſton.

NOES—Ames, Boudinot, S. Bourn, B. Bourn, Cadwallader, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Dexter, Forreſt, Fuller, Gilbert, Glenn, Goodhue, Gordon, Heiſter, Hillhouſe, Hindman, Kittera, Latimer, Learned, Lee, Malbone, Sedgwick, J. Smith, W. Smith, Swift, Talbot, Thatcher, Tracy, Trumbull, Van Allen, Van Gaſbeck, P. Wadſworth, J. Wadſworth, Ward, Watts, and Wingate.

The following committee were appointed to bring in a bill, agreeable to the foregoing reſolution, viz. Meſſrs. Clark, Madiſon, Lyman, Carnes, and Grove.

NEW-YORK, April 24.

The brig Liberty of Providence, Capt. Penfield, arrived yeſterday, after a paſſage of 50 days from Bordeaux, informs, that there had been a deputation of American captains ſent to Paris, with inſtructions from their conſtituents how to proceed. That the embargo ſtill continued on all American veſſels in that port, but it was momently expected would be taken off. A few days ago he ſpoke a ſhip bound from Gibraltar to this port.—Capt. Penfield has brought 28 paſſengers.

We hear that the Preſident of the United States has appointed Nathaniel Cabot Higginſon, legal commiſſioner for the United States, on a miſſion to the Weſt-Indies to ſuperintend the entering of appeals from the decrees of condemnation; to inveſtigate the grounds on which they have been made and to do other things relative to American veſſels and cargoes which have been condemned in the Vice Admiralty courts of the ſeveral Iſlands, and alſo to afford relief to our ſeamen now there.

The French Republic have now ready for ſea 55 ſhips of the line, from 74 to 130 guns; and in May, they expected to have 70 ſail, excluſive of the 15 ſail ſaved at Toulon.

Mr. Jay it is expected will ſail from this port in about 14 days.

The Baltimore Daily Advertiſer of the 15th, contains the following article—"A French fleet of men of war, it is ſaid, was ſeen off our Capes on Thurſday laſt, ſuppoſed to be bound for the Cheſapeake—in number 12 or 14 ſail."

The National Convention of France have paſſed a decree proclaiming LIBERTY to the *Negroes in their Colonies.*

April 26.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated 22d inſtant.

Capt. Diagle arrived yeſterday from Jeremie, who ſays, an Inſurrection took place at Port-au-Prince the 25th ult. among the negroes and people of colour; in oppoſition to the whites, who were obliged, in number 1800 or 2000, to fly immediately and take refuge at Leaugan.

The ſailors on board the ſhipping in the harbor, to the amount of 600 ſail, alſo fled, leaving their veſſels with valuable cargoes on board, at the mercy of the inſurgents; a dreadful ſituation enſued, more eſpecially for the helpleſs women and children."

The Director of the Minerva is *very cautious* of publiſhing mere *reports*; but thinks *it proper to mention*, that Capain Whitlock heard a report at Milford Haven of the recapture of Valenciennes by the French.—Captain Whitlock left Milford the beginning of March.

NORWICH, April 22.

By expreſs from Norwalk, to his Excellency the Governor, we are informed, that there are three armed veſſels from Halifax (viz. one brig of 18 guns, one ſchooner and one ſloop) lying off that and the adjacent harbors, for the purpoſe of taking off proviſions—and notwithſtanding the exertions made by numbers of the inhabitants to prevent it, it is ſaid they are furniſhed with conſiderable quantities.

A writer in the New-York Diary of Thurſday laſt, ſpeaking of "the meaſures which the exigency of public affairs demands," ſays—Among the foremoſt of which, is immediately to convene a *Meeting* of our Fellow Citizens; in order to expreſs our entire concurrence in the motion made by Mr. Dayton in Congreſs, for *The Sequeſtration of Britiſh Debts.* 'Tis idle and ridiculous to talk of honor and generoſity to a gang of thieves and plunderers. The diſcharge of one blunderbuſs loaded with ſlugs, will do more execution, and ſtrike more terror into the hearts of the banditti, than the parade of a hundred ſwords, regularly meaſured with paces and diſtances marked out in due form. The Mortar is already elevated and pointed—To elude the Bomb is impoſſible—but to make it effectual it ſhould be vertical—not a ſecond counted betwixt the flaſh and the exploſion—there is not a moment to be loſt—put the match to the touch-hole—the glorious effect is certain—the golden opportunity loſt will be irrecoverable.

NEWPORT, April 29.

The following Reſolve for the Continuation of the Embargo was received here, by Expreſs, a few Days ſince:

RESOLVED *by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the preſent Embargo be continued, and every Regulation concerning the ſame ſhall be in full Force until the 25th Day of May next.

This Reſolution was approved and ſigned the 18th Inſt.

By the late Arrivals at New-York, &c. we collect the following Particulars: A Body of Heſſian Troops have landed in England. The Supply Bill provides, that 85,000 Seamen be granted for the Year 1794, including 22,815 Marines. Thirteen Millions are alſo voted for the Services of the current Year.—A Bill was brought into Parliament, January 28, for continuing the Law now in Force, for regulating the Trade, between England and the United States. Mr. Wilberforce has again brought forward his Motion for aboliſhing the Slave-Trade.

*** *A Gentleman having been kind enough to favour us with a French Letter, containing a Detail of the Proceedings at Martinico until the Surrender of Fort Bourbon, but not being able to obtain a Tranſlation in Seaſon, we are obliged to omit it 'till next Week.*

Freſh European Intelligence, received by ſeveral Veſſels arrived at Philadelphia, and New-York, from London, Glaſgow, &c.

BERLIN, January 19.

Field-Marſhall Mollendorf, appointed to ſucceed the Duke of Brunſwick, will reach the armies on the Rhine in a few days.—He is now in the 69th year of his age, but is as active as any juvenile character, never ſleeping after half paſt five in the morning, after which he generally employs himſelf in dictating to his Secretaries till ten.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Jan. 26.

A deputation of Americans were admitted to the bar, and the orator demanded the pardon of Thomas Paine, that Apoſtle of Liberty, who had been proſcribed in England, and whoſe arreſt was a ſpecies of triumph to all the tyrants on earth. His papers had been examined, and far from finding any dangerous propoſitions, the Committee had traced only the characters of that burning zeal for liberty—of that eloquence of nature and philoſophy—and of thoſe principles of public morality, which had through life procured him the hatred of deſpots, and the love of his fellow-citizens. They demanded, therefore, with confidence, that Thomas Paine ſhould be reſtored to the fraternal embrace of his fellow-citizens; and they offered themſelves ſureties for his conduct during the ſhort time he ſhould remain in France.

The Preſident after a high compliment to the American people, ſaid, "You demand from us Thomas Paine—you are anxious to reconduct to your own ſides, the aſſerter of the Rights of Man—We muſt applaud this generous devotion. Thomas Paine was born in England—that was enough to ſubject him to the decree in the firſt inſtance, which our own ſafety demanded by the Revolutionary laws.—The Convention will take into conſideration your demand.

LONDON, February 7.

Wedneſday morning the arrival of the Swallow Packet at Torbay, with the Moſt Noble Marquis Cornwallis, and part of his ſuite on board, was announced at the India-Houſe.

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NEW-YORK, April 24.

The brig Liberty of Providence, Capt. Penfield, arrived yeſterday, after a paſſage of 50 days from Bordeaux, informs, that there had been a deputation of American captains ſent to Paris, with inſtructions from their conſtituents how to proceed. That the embargo ſtill continued on all American veſſels in that port, but it was momently expected would be taken off. A few days ago he ſpoke a ſhip bound from Gibraltar to this port.—Capt. Penfield has brought 28 paſſengers.

We hear that the Preſident of the United States has appointed Nathaniel Cabot Higginſon, legal commiſſioner for the United States, on a miſſion to the Weſt-Indies to ſuperintend the entering of appeals from the decrees of condemnation; to invitigate the grounds on which they have been made and to do other things relative to American veſſels and cargoes which have been condemned in the Vice Admiralty courts of the ſeveral Iſlands, and alſo to afford relief to our ſeamen now there.

The French Republic have now ready for ſea 55 ſhips of the line, from 74 to 130 guns; and in May, they expected to have 70 ſail, excluſive of the 15 ſail ſaved at Toulon.

Mr. Jay it is expected will ſail from this port in about 14 days.

The Baltimore Daily Advertiſer of the 15th, contains the following article—"A French fleet of men of war, it is ſaid, was ſeen off our Capes on Thurſday laſt, ſuppoſed to be bound for the Cheſapeake—in number 12 or 14 ſail."

The National Convention of France have paſſed a decree proclaiming LIBERTY to the *Negroes in their Colonies.*

April 26.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated 22d inſtant.

Capt. Diagle arrived yeſterday from Jeremie, who ſays, an Inſurrection took place at Port-au-Prince the 25th ult. among the negroes and people of colour, in oppoſition to the whites, who were obliged, in number 1800 or 2000, to fly immediately and take refuge at Leaugan.

The ſailors on board the ſhipping in the harbor, to the amount of 600 ſail, alſo fled, leaving their veſſels with valuable cargoes on board, at the mercy of the inſurgents; a dreadful ſituation enſued, more eſpecially for the helpleſs women and children."

The Director of the Minerva is very cautious of publiſhing mere *reports*; but thinks *it proper to* mention, that Capain Whitlock heard a report at Milford Haven of the recapture of Valenciennes by the French.—Captain Whitlock left Milford the beginning of March.

NORWICH, April 22.

By expreſs from Norwalk, to his Excellency the Governor, we are informed, that there are three armed veſſels from Halifax (viz. one brig of 12 guns, one ſchooner and one ſloop) lying off that and the adjacent harbors, for the purpoſe of taking off proviſions—and notwithſtanding the exertions made by numbers of the inhabitants to prevent it, it is ſaid they are furniſhed with conſiderable quantities.

A writer in the New-York Diary of Thurſday laſt, ſpeaking, of "the meaſures which the exigency of public affairs demands," ſays—Among the foremoſt of which, is immediately to convene a *Meeting* of our Fellow Citizens; in order to expreſs our entire concurrence in the motion made by Mr. Dayton in Congreſs, for *The Sequeſtration of Britiſh Debts.* 'Tis idle and ridiculous to talk of honor and generoſity to a gang of thieves and plunderers. The diſcharge of one blunderbuſs loaded with ſlugs, will do more execution, and ſtrike more terror into the hearts of the banditti, than the parade of a hundred ſwords, regularly meaſured with paces and diſtances marked out in due form. The Mortar is already elevated and pointed—To elude the Bomb is impoſſible—but to make it effectual it ſhould be vertical—not a ſecond counted betwixt the flaſh and the exploſion—there is not a moment to be loſt—put the match to the touch-hole—the glorious effect is certain—the golden opportunity loſt will be irrecoverable.

NEWPORT, April 29.

The following Reſolve for the Continuation of the Embargo was received here, by Expreſs, a few Days ſince:

RESOLVED *by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the preſent Embargo be continued, and every Regulation concerning the ſame ſhall be in full Force until the 25th Day of May next.

This Reſolution was approved and ſigned the 18th Inſt.

By the late Arrivals at New-York, &c. we collect the following Particulars: A Body of Heſſian Troops have landed in England. The Supply Bill provides, that 85,000 Seamen be granted for the Year 1794, including 22,115 Marines. Thirteen Millions are alſo voted for the ſervices of the current Year.—A Bill was brought into Parliament, January 28, for continuing the Law now in Force, for regulating the Trade, between England and the United States. Mr. Wilberforce has again brought forward his Motion for aboliſhing the Slave-Trade.

*** *A Gentleman having been kind enough to favour us with a French Letter, containing a Detail of the Proceedings at Martinico, until the Surrender of Fort Bourbon, but not being able to obtain a Tranſlation in Seaſon, we are obliged to omit it 'till next Week.*

Mr. Barber.

If you will please to give the following a place in your next, no doubt you will oblige, at least, the major part of your readers in town and country.

A short Reply to a Piece in your last under the Signature of Valerius.

VALERIUS has declared himself a "determined Republican"—perhaps with no other view, but to give his publication that weight he would wish it to have on the public mind—but while it favours so strong of a different character, real Republicans will not be amused with a pretence so exceedingly flimsy.

It is freely acknowledged, that it well becomes every freeman to have a careful eye upon every movement of the public wheel; and as freemen not only have a right, but feel it their duty, when matters go wrong, to endeavour to hold up better light; but no man, that is not of a despotic turn, will undertake to treat his fellow-citizens (as Valerius has done) with hard words and ill names, merely because they happen to differ from him in opinion, respecting the qualifications of a candidate for an office.

Be modest, my dear Valerius—and if you wish to sport in the gate, as a reprover, to the whole town, or the major part of it, pray, Sir, labour for a tranquil mind—the task requires coolness and mature reflection—we will give you a candid hearing; for real Republicans have ears to hear, as well as mouths to speak.—"Not to reproach whom you would reform," is a maxim worthy your notice; and, dear Sir, whether you know it or not, the free people of this State will not be ridiculed and brow-beaten by insult and abuse, like the slaves of tyrants! It is too late in the day for this—for tyranny has fallen in our streets! And Heaven forbid that despotism should be suffered to enter! And he that departeth from dear, dear-bought Liberty, will assuredly make himself a prey!

But Valerius presumes our Representative is altogether unqualified—but how does he make it appear? Why so, it for want of property; and why did not Valerius inform the town in better season, that the express words of the law were not to be understood in the letter? Why had he not come forward as a mystic expositor of civil law? Or was he afraid, if he had, of being counted enthusiastic or noisy, for those evils Valerius seems to reprobate.—Secondly, Want of virtue—an essential lack indeed—I heartily wish above all that no legislature was deficient in this particular.

But how has Valerius proved that our candidate was so much wanting in virtue—why he pays no attention to State religion, by which appears using a liberty which authority never prohibited; not to say ought not to prohibit—and I will add, that a penalty to the Governor's recommendation would but have made it harder still for him to comply, their being a plea of conscience in the case.

Good conscience despots too, allow—
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Lastly, It seems, moreover, our candidate was too young, untaught, and unexperienced.

This objection to me is very new.—Pray, Sir, was there never a candidate so young before? I will allow that the greatest degrees of learning and experience will scarcely qualify a man for a place in a despotic government, and secure his head where so many tricks are to be played off, which free states ought ever to be strangers to—But in a Republican state, there needs little more than the simple light of nature, common sense, and an honest heart; these may suffice for a new beginner, especially if he be young (the younger the more tractable) Valerius, by that class of men was ancient Rome governed in her purest state? Valerius well knows, for he has read—Then, Valerius and fellow-citizens, let such of our youth be called forth, learned or unlearned, who appear to be endowed with a sprightly, manly genius; such abilities as neither schools nor long experience could ever give.—Let no man dare to keep him back—for Heaven has design'd them to serve their country—Take them under your wings ye sages in politics—Nurture and nurse them up by your side in the public school of experience—Let them partake largely of your patriotic fire, and lead their tender minds into the pure theory of Republican Government, and I dare say, a youth that is tractable, will learn more in one session of Assembly, at this day, than a pedantic, half-toryfied, old student, has acquired his whole life-time, for this plain reason, true republican doctrine being in a manner a new thing, the old gentleman had more to unlearn, than, perhaps, he was ever willing to undertake; while the young pupil being born into the very element, it is as it were congenial with his constitution.——"It grows with his growth, and strengthens with his strength."—Therefore a long uninterrupted succession of wise, honest, and faithful men, and none but such, may fill every place of power and trust, in our Republic, and through the World, is the ardent wish of a hearty friend to Peace and Liberty.

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For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

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As to "the requisite *virtue* of a Deputy" it may be observed, that should every person's *virtue* be suspected, and the person excluded from public office, merely because his religious tenets dictate to him a strict observance of a different day of fast from that appointed by Government, then no longer would that test toleration of religious sentiment, which *so* strikingly characterises the American Constitution, particularly where it says, that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust, &c" be supported; nor would other good citizens, of different denominations, in this state, tho' freemen, be eligible to office. This, at present, will fully suffice, on the requisite *virtue* of a Deputy, a principle that rarely deigns to intrude on the arbitrary measures of the intriguing ostentatious calumniator Valerius.

The next charge exhibited against the second Deputy of Newport, is "the want of a requisite estate to qualify him for the office." That "no person shall be elected to the place of a Deputy to sit in the General Assembly of this State, but such as are freeholders therein, and freemen of the same," are readily acknowledged to be the words of the law. I cannot conceive, even from a most rigid construction, how this law can operate against the Deputy's eligibility. For is he not the *eldest son of a freeholder* who, the law says, "shall be admitted *free* without being propounded as in other cases," and has he not a competent *freehold within* this state? Yes, he is in possession of all those qualifications. But says Valerius, in his note, that "the other parts of law, compared with the above, will warrent a different construction than the qualifying clause of Deputy separately, seems to imply," and then in support of his opinion immediately adduces the following clause, that "no person shall be admitted to vote for any deputy, unless he is possessed of an estate in the town where he lives, sufficient to qualify him agreeable to this act, &c." while he artfully omits these next subsequent words of the act, viz. "*or be the eldest son of such a Freeholder*," &c. Here, instead of *his* interrogation, "Is it then to be presumed that the legislature intended making the qualification of Deputy less than that of a voter?" Let it be asked, *why should the qualification of a voter be less than that of a Deputy?* And if a *voter*, being the eldest son of a freeholder, has a right, from his father's freehold, to be represented by *his* proxy, then why not personally?—In fact, that the eldest son of a freeholder should be equally eligible to the office of a Deputy, with a person in actual possession of a freehold estate, appears to me to be the most rational mode of reconciling the various parts of the law. Therefore, whether the laws of this State are construed according to their letter or spirit, they cannot by any means affect the situation of the second Deputy of Newport.

As a kind of disqualification for a Deputy, it is also asserted, that Government and Divinity are *unsociable* sciences.—This, far from being a novel maxim, was sufficiently inculcated, during the last war, by those who fattened on the spoils of their country, and imbrued their hands in the blood of their fellow-citizens.

FAIR PLAY.

Mr. BARBER,

THE piece in your last week's Mercury, signed *Valerius*, I had concluded to make no reply to—But, perhaps, it may be my duty just to observe to him by way of reproof, that I sincerely lament *Valerius* should, in such an unguarded, passionate, unreasonable manner, reflect upon the honest freemen of the town.

And what is said respecting me, it is very evident, wholly arises from the spirit of persecution, opposed to my religious and republican sentiments.—Therefore, I take it patiently, while I pity *Valerius*, and heartily wish he may yet be possessed of a better disposition.

C. G.

Monday, 28th April, 1794.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, April 28.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Nancy, West,	Alexandria
—— Nancy, Clark,	Sagg-Harbour
—— Clementina, Westcott,	Ditto
—— Peggy, Bliss,	New-York
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Fanny, Coggeshall,	Ditto
—— Ruby, Weeden,	Charleston
—— Lively, Read,	Baltimore
—— Lucy, Finch,	New-York
—— William, Mayberry,	Dighton
—— Apollo, Seabury,	New-York
Schooner Despatch, Allin,	Ditto
—— Edward, Cockran,	Turks-Island
Brig Sally, Wood,	Havanna
Schooner Betsey, Luther,	Charleston
Sloop Sally, Edwards,	Stonington

CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Fair American, Gates,	New-York
—— Union, Stoddard,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Peggy, Bliss,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Champlin,	Ditto
—— Seabury, Card,	Albany
—— Neptune, Arnold,	Ditto
—— Maryland, Brown,	Charleston
Schooner Lydia, Morton,	Swansborough

To be Sold, by

Moses Seixas,

THE Materials that composes the House, next Westward to his Mansion-House.

Newport April 28, 1794.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

TWO Townships of LAND, bordering on the Susquehannah River East, and on the Chemung River North, upon the Pennsylvania Line, in the County of Luzern—only one Mile from the Township of Tioga.—Each Township containing 16,000 Acres, which will be surveyed into 300 Acre Tracts—the Soil being of the best Quality, and abounds with large Maple Orchards, for the manufacturing Sugar—exceeding well watered, with sundry fine Mill-Seats near the River, where Fish and Fowls are in Abundance.—Any Quantity of said Lands, from One Hundred Acres to a whole Township, may be purchased.—Good warrantee Deeds will be given, and a generous Term allowed for Payment, and cheaper than can be obtained elsewhere, by applying to JOHN GARDINER, now in South-Kingstown, lately from the State of New-York,

April 28, 1794.

THEATRE.
NEWPORT.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, that this THEATRE, being completed, will be opened on THURSDAY EVENING next, the First of May, with

A NEW OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,
Written by a *Gentleman of Newport*, and to be spoken by Mr. HARPER.

To be followed by a celebrated TRAGEDY, written by the Rev. Dr. HUME——Called,

DOUGLAS;
OR,
The NOBLE SHEPHERD.

With entire new Dresses, Scenery, and other Decorations.

Old Norval, Mr. Kenna, } *Late of the Old American Company, being his first Appearance on this Stage.*

Lord Randolph, Mr. Fransis,
Glenalvon, Mr. Brett,
Officer, Mr. Powers, } *Being their first appearance on this Stage.*

Norval Douglas, M Harper,
Anna, by a Lady—*her First Appearance.*
Lady Randolph, (*First Time*) Miss Smith.

To which will be added,
A celebrated Favourite OLIO, in Two Parts; consisting of the following Variety:

PART the First.

Song—"The Seven Ages of Man Paraphras'd; or, All the World's a Stage"—by Mr. Kenna
The Picture of a Play-House; or, Bucks have at ye All, —by Mr Fransis.
Song—"Tom Bowling"—by Mr. Harper.
Country Boy's Description of a Fat Alderman, a Fine Lady, a Poet and his Cat—by Mr. Kenna.
Epilogue to the Dramatist; or, Stop him, who Can—by Mr. Fransis.
Song—America prove ever a Match for the World—by Mr. Kenna.

PART the Second.

The Gallery of Portraits; or, The World as it Goes—selected from the Works of the late celebrated G. A Stevens, and other Authors, will (by particular Desire) be recited (with Alterations and Additions) by Mr. Harper.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half past Five, and the Performance begin precisely at One Quarter before Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 2s. 6d.

☞ *The* last *Notice.*

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES HANDY, Merchant, deceased, that do not immediately pay the Demands against them, will be sued, without Respect to Persons, at the ensuing Michaelmas Term.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport, April 28, 1794.

Robert Potter

Begs Leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general,
That he has removed to the South Side of the Parade nearly opposite to the House he lately improved.

WHERE he still continues to keep a House of Entertainment, and also of Boarding and Lodging.——Those who please to put up at his House, may depend upon his using his utmost Endeavours to make their Accommodation agreeable.

Newport, April 28, 1794.

Robert Babcock

Respectfully informs the Public at large, and his Friends in particular,
That he has taken the House, lately improved by CAPT. ROBERT POTTER, on the North Side of the Parade,

Where he proposes to keep a House of Entertainment, for Gentlemen Travellers and others, as also Boarding and Lodging.——Those who put up at his House, may be assured of meeting with good Accommodation, and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, April 28, 1794.

Christop^r. Champl

Hath for Sale, at his STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp, Russia Duck, Ravens Duck, Swedish Iron, of the first Quality.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of Great LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER SHOT.—Likewise, New-York SOAP by the B

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Sloop Fair American, Gates,	New-York
—— Union, Stoddard,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Peggy, Bliss,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Champlin,	Ditto
—— Seabury, Card,	Albany
—— Neptune, Arnold,	Ditto
—— Maryland, Brown,	Charleston
Schooner Lydia, Morton,	Swansborough

To be Sold, by

Moses Seixas,

THE Materials that composes the House, next Westward to his Mansion-House.

Newport, April 28, 1794.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

TWO Townships of LAND, bordering on the Susquehannah River East, and on the Chemung River North, upon the Pennsylvania Line, in the County of Luzern—only one Mile from the Township of Tioga.—Each Township containing 16,000 Acres, which will be surveyed into 300 Acre Tracts—the Soil being of the best Quality, and abounds with large Maple Orchards, for the manufacturing Sugar—exceeding well watered, with sundry fine Mill-Seats near the River, where Fish and Fowls are in Abundance.—Any Quantity of said Lands, from One Hundred Acres to a whole Township, may be purchased.—Good warrantee Deeds will be given, and a generous Term allowed for Payment, and cheaper than can be obtained elsewhere, by applying to JOHN GARDINER, now in South-Kingstown, lately from the State of New-York,

April 28, 1794.

THEATRE.
NEWPORT.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, that this THEATRE, being completed, will be opened on THURSDAY EVENING next, the First of May, with

A NEW OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,
Written by a *Gentleman of Newport*, and to be spoken by Mr. HARPER.

To be followed by a celebrated TRAGEDY, written by the Rev. Dr. HUME——Called,

DOUGLAS;
OR,
The NOBLE SHEPHERD.

With entire new Dresses, Scenery, and other Decorations.

Old Norval, Mr. Kenna, } *Late of the Old American Company, being his first Appearance on this Stage.*

Lord Randolph, Mr. Francis,
Glenalvon, Mr. Brett,
Officer, Mr. Powers, } *Being their first Appearance on this Stage.*

Norval Douglas, Mr. Harper,
Anna, by a Lady—*her First Appearance.*
Lady Randolph, (*First Time*) Miss Smith.

To which will be added,

A celebrated Favourite OLIO, in Two Parts; consisting of the following Variety:

PART the First.

Song—"The Seven Ages of Man Paraphras'd; or, All the World's a Stage"—by Mr. Kenna.
The Picture of a Play-House; or, Bucks have at ye All,—by Mr. Francis.
Song—"Tom Bowling"—by Mr. Harper.
Country Boy's Description of a Fat Alderman, a Fine Lady, a Poet and his Cat—by Mr. Kenna.
Epilogue to the Dramatist; or, Stop him, who Can—by Mr. Francis.
Song—America prove ever a Match for the World—by Mr. Kenna.

PART the Second.

The Gallery of Portraits; or, The World as it Goes—selected from the Works of the late celebrated G. A. Stevens, and other Authors, will (by particular Desire) be recited (with Alterations and Additions) by Mr. Harper.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half past Five, and the Performance begin precisely at One Quarter before Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 2s. 6d.

The last *Notice.*

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES HANDY, Merchant, deceased, that do not immediately pay the Demands against them, will be sued, without Respect to Persons, at the ensuing May Term.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport, April 28, 1794.

Robert Potter

Begs Leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general,

That he has removed to the South Side of the Parade, nearly opposite to the House he lately improved.

WHERE he still continues to keep a House of Entertainment, and also of Boarding and Lodging.——Those who please to put up at his House, may depend upon his using his utmost Endeavours to make their Accommodation agreeable.

Newport, April 28, 1794.

Robert Babcock

Respectfully informs the Public at large, and his Friends in particular,

That he has taken the House, lately improved by Capt. ROBERT POTTER, on the North Side of the Parade,

Where he proposes to keep a House of Entertainment, for Gentlemen Travellers and others, as also Boarding and Lodging.——Those who put up at his House, may be assured of meeting with good Accommodation, and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, April 28, 1794.

Christop^r. Champlin

Hath for Sale, at his STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp, Russia Duck, Ravens Duck, Swedish Bar-Iron, of the first Quality.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT.—Likewise, New-York SOAP by the Box.

IMPROMTU ON PEACE.

COME facred peace—from Heaven defcend,
True fource of bliſs—and Freedom's friend;
Let Gallia ſee thy ſmiling form,
Aſſuage her woes—allay the ſtorm;
And Liberty in thy bright car—
Riſe o'er the ravages of war.
Let Albion, with the powers combin'd,
Re ſheathe the ſword—and bleſs mankind.

Mr. BARBER,

The recent ſickneſs of laſt ſummer in Philadelphia, and the rumour of a ſimilar epidemic in New Haven, induces me to ſend you the following Recipes.—Your inſerting them will oblige A CUSTOMER.

Portſmouth, April—1794.

THIEVES VINEGAR.

THE following Recipe to prevent infection, deſerves to be rendered as publick as poſſible.—It is called the *Thief's Vinegar*, having been made uſe of by ſome abandoned wretches, who plundered the dying and the dead, in one of the great plagues abroad: this circumſtance the criminals acknowledged to their Confeſſor before execution.

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Rub the temples and loins with this preparation before going out in a morning, waſh the mouth and ſnuff up ſome into the noſtrils—and carry a piece of ſponge that has been dipped in it, in order to ſmell to, pretty often.

N. B. Camphire alone put up the noſtrils and into the mouth, is a very good preſervative againſt infection, likewiſe camphire put to the pit of the ſtomach in a linen bag.

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In the time of infection take the quantity of a large nutmeg every morning faſting—and if you have taken any infection, or if you find yourſelf ſtricken with any diſeaſe at heart, or pain in the ſtomach—take almoſt as much more, and go to bed and procure a moderate ſweat for an hour.

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WHERE he carries on the TAYLOR's Buſineſs, as uſual.—He Thanks all his former Cuſtomers for paſt Favours, and ſtill would be happy to ſerve them, and all who would be kind enough to favour him with their Cuſtom.

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JOSHUA VAUGHAN,

North Kingſtown, April 19, 1794.

JOSEPH FINCH

Has for Sale, at his Houſe upon the upper End of the Point,

CHOICE new white RICE, by the Tierce, Half Ditto, and by the Quarter.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

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JOSEPH FINCH, *Maſter,*
(Of the Sloop Lucy, of Newport.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

State of RHODE ISLAND, *&c. April* 9, 1794.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of WILLIAM WATSON, of South Kingſtown, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Newport, on the firſt Wedneſday of May next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

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EDWARD DAVIS.

Newport, April 15, 1794.

Wanted immediately,

THREE or Four JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, at either Branch, who are Maſters of their Buſineſs.——Alſo, an APPRENTICE,—by

CHAPPELL & HOLT.

Newport, April 14, 1794

Miſs Vinal,

Lately from Boſton, informs the Public,

THAT ſhe will open a SCHOOL immediately, at the Houſe of Mr. WILLIAM COGGESHALL, and will be obliged to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that will favour her with their Cuſtom.

Newport, April 11, 1794.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt Night, or the Night before, from the Store of the Subſcriber, a large Quantity of fine Goods, conſiſting of black and white ſuperfine and coarſe Laces, ſome very wide and of great Value; one ſmall Trunk, about Half full of wide Laces; about 50 or 60 Boxes of French Ribbons, in ſome of which there were about 24 Pieces; a Number of Pieces of Scotch Handkerchiefs, moſtly red; 20 Pieces of French and Engliſh Calicoes and Patches, ſome French Fans, and many Articles not known. Whoever will ſecure the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to Juſtice, and the Goods recovered, ſhall have the above Reward, or in Proportion for any Quantity recovered, with reaſonable Charges. ALEXIS TESTE.

Providence, April 5, 1794.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, having continued ſince Auguſt laſt their Advertiſement in this Paper requeſting all Perſons who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of ſaid Deceaſed, to call and receive Payment, and all thoſe indebted to diſcharge the Demands againſt them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but in few Inſtances attended to.—As there is the moſt abſolute Neceſſity of compleating the Adjuſtment of ſaid Eſtate without Delay, all Perſons that are Indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands againſt them will ſhortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Thoſe to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted are again requeſted to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport, January 20, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA,
RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON,
SWEDES,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, By

Gibbs & Channing,

Newport, September 16, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

TAKE NOTICE.

The CO-PARTNERSHIP of

THOMAS GREEN and SON,

being by mutual Conſent diſſolved,

NOTICE is hereby given, That all thoſe who have Accounts open with them, are requeſted immediately to bring them in for Settlement,—And all thoſe who are indebted to them, by Bond, Note or Book-Account, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment.——Such as are not diſcharged ſoon, they will be obliged to put in Suit—eſpecially thoſe of long Standing.

Newport, March 22, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent: Wherefore, the ſaid Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, late belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by ſaid Town Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE aboveſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY,
JOHN MALBONE,
} Adminiſtrators

State of Rhode Iſland, Newport, December 2, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has juſt received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

The Ladies new Memorandum Book for 1794, containing a Variety of uſeful and pleaſing Matter.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's fur'd GLOVES &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Aſſortment of IRON hollow WARE, conſiſting of Cut and Wrought IRON Tea Kettles, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Baſons, Pots, Kettles, &c.

IMPROMTU ON PEACE.

COME ſacred peace—from Heaven deſcend,
True ſource of bliſs—and Freedom's friend;
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Newport, April 11, 1794.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt Night, or the Night before, from the Store of the Subſcriber, a large Quantity of fine Goods, conſiſting of black and white ſuperfine and coarſe Laces, ſome very wide and of great Value; one ſmall Trunk, about Half full of wide Laces; about 50 or 60 Boxes of French Ribbons, in ſome of which there were about 24 Pieces; a Number of Pieces of Scotch Handkerchiefs, moſtly red; 20 Pieces of French and Engliſh Calicoes and Patches, ſome French Fans, and many Articles not known. Whoever will ſecure the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to Juſtice, and the Goods recovered, ſhall have the above Reward, or in Proportion for any Quantity recovered, with reaſonable Charges. ALEXIS TESTE.

Providence, April 5, 1794.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, having continued ſince Auguſt laſt their Advertiſement in this Paper requeſting all Perſons who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of ſaid Deceaſed, to call and receive Payment, and all thoſe indebted to diſcharge the Demands againſt them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but in few Inſtances attended to.—As there is the moſt abſolute Neceſſity of compleating the Adjuſtment of ſaid Eſtate without Delay, all Perſons that are Indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands againſt them will ſhortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Thoſe to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted are again requeſted to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport, January 20, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing,

Newport, September 16, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

TAKE NOTICE.

The CO-PARTNERSHIP of
THOMAS GREEN and SON,
being by mutual Conſent diſſolved,

NOTICE is hereby given, That all thoſe who have Accounts open with them, are requeſted immediately to bring them in for Settlement,—And all thoſe who are indebted to them, by Bond, Note or Book-Account, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment.——Such as are not diſcharged ſoon, they will be obliged to put in Suit—eſpecially thoſe of long Standing.

Newport, March 22, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent: Wherefore, the ſaid Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, late belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by ſaid Town Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE aboveſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, } Adminiſtrators
JOHN MALBONE, }

State of Rhode Iſland, Newport, December 2, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has juſt received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

The Ladies new Memorandum Book for 1794, containing a Variety of uſeful and pleaſing Matter.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Aſſortment of IRON hollow WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Braſs, Pots, Kettles, &c.